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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast
are served together with unfailing regu-
larity in the Best Homes of Richmond.
Is your morning program complete?

Delay, but Not Forgetfulness

THERE is excellent meat in the suggestion of Alderman Orway Fuller that efforts to induce the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to abolish its grade crossings on Broad and Belvidere Streets be deferred until the first of next year. Alderman Fuller thinks that by that time prosperity either will have returned or else be in clear sight of all who have eyes to see, and his thought is that the railroad company, under these more cheerful circumstances, will not suffer so much when the necessary operation is performed.

It is true certainly that no public service corporation should be required or expected to make large outlays at a time like this, if there is reasonable expectation of a change in the near future. That reasonable expectation exists, and it is good sense and good policy, not to speak of a proper consideration for the none-too-prosperous railroads, to defer urgent action for a few months.

But that does not mean that the project should not be considered or that Richmond should lose its vision of streets free from dangerous and unsightly grade crossings. The reform that the Board of Aldermen is considering is a vital one. Members of the Board owe it to themselves and to their city to see that it is carried out.

An Ugly Issue in New York

ONE of the most offensive and revolting aspects of the Republican effort to defeat the re-election of Governor Glynn, of New York, is the injection of the religious issue into the campaign. Governor Glynn is a Catholic, and various "societies" are fighting him on that ground. Of course, the Republican organization disavows responsibility for these agencies of religious ill-will, and it appears quite possible that the support they are giving District Attorney Whitman, the Republican candidate, will do him more harm than good. It alienates, in the first place, all Catholic Republicans, a large and influential body in New York State, and so offends and disgusts many non-Catholics that they will vote for Glynn out of determination to register their resentment.

The Governor of New York has made an able executive, despite some yielding to Tammany Hall, and some appointments rather more than questionable. He has saved the State millions of dollars. He has forced through a hostile Legislature measures of the highest importance to the public welfare. He deserves re-election, and if it should come to him as the back-handed product of this religious agitation, it would be the only justification the agitation could receive.

Why Not Sanity?

ONE more criminal case has been added to the record of unsolved emotional episodes. One more woman is to go through life unless she is tried again and acquitted, under the cloud of suspicion.

Perhaps, because they are so conspicuously called to public attention, such cases lead one to believe now and then that we are living a life of hysteria and semi-insanity, in some grades of society. Conditions of communication between individuals in certain social strata seem to be always on the verge of eruption. Sometimes separation or divorce step in to quiet the cause before it leads to tragedy. But always there is that constant upheaval, that unnatural and strained relation, justifying the opinion of more sober people that a lot of us are "looney."

Digging down into the depths of things we find, in one way or another, that there is inevitably some abnormal mental process or some freakish physical demonstration back of it all. The question arises: "Why not sanity? Why can't individuals all live, each his or her own life, within the bounds of normal thought and action?" It is an easy question to ask, a harder one to answer. But there is this much certain: It is wholly possible for any individual, by careful schooling and bridling of emotions, to educate himself into an attitude toward all things that will make abnormal thought and action quite impossible. The only hindrance is a universal disinclination to pay disciplining attention to the rebellious self that is constantly trying to kick over the traces.

There is nothing to the individual more important than self-knowledge and control. Tom, Dick or Harry may not be able, by controlling himself, to control society, but he will at least add to society's balance by the number of one sane member. And that is helping considerably.

College Cuts

BYRN MAWR is a high-class collegiate institution where girls go for their mental welfare. In that institution there has always been the "cut" system, by which the girls could attend lectures or not, according to their own sweet wills. The presidentess of the school announced that hereafter attendance would be compulsory, and that if the girls didn't like it they would have to get their education in some other way. Whereupon the girls, headed by Miss Helen Tait,

daughter of the former President, called a meeting of protest. And the presidentess, calmly ignoring their complaint, stuck to her ruling and walked out, incidentally snubbing the former President's daughter.

The girls intend to strike—or say they do. As a matter of fact, they probably will do nothing of the sort, effectively. It would be foolish and futile, in the first place, and if Bryn Mawr permitted the student body to make its rules, it would cease to be a most excellent institution of learning. There is something in the air, these modern times, that makes ruling young minds difficult. In the last decade or two an independence of thought has sprung up, encouraged and backed by parental indulgence, that is seriously retarding educational progress. What Bryn Mawr's rules cannot do to curb this breaking away from discipline should be done by parental authority. For what is the use of sending girls or boys to school, if attending studies is subject to their impulses and whims.

Plenty More Growing Up

KILL them off, good sirs, kill them off; there are more growing up, and there's no use being stingy!

France, noticing that about 300,000 boys are approaching the military age of eighteen, and would in any event be ready for the colors of 1916, has started an auxiliary army in charge of officers designated by Baron Pierre de Coubertin.

These babies, just unleashed from their mothers' aprons, are nice, fat, healthy, promising infants. True, they haven't had much boyhood as yet, and it's a good bet they will never brag about the fun they had between the ages of eighteen and twenty, but business is business, and war is war, and blood is blood.

Kill them off, gentlemen of the sword! Don't mind the tears of their mothers, for what is a mother in these days, when the world demands men? It is weak and silly and wholly feminine to weep when war is on. It is ridiculous for a woman to wish she could see her boy grow into manhood, when every one knows the proper place for growing youth is out there where the killing is going on!

The ditches are filled, but new ones are being dug. Nobody knows where all the flower of France lie, because feet have trampled over their rough graves, and there are no markers. England, too, pours her young into the hopper; and so Austria, and Germany, and Russia, and France, and all the little countries of white men and black, Christian and heathen, Hindu and Sikh, and Lord knows what manner of those farthest from civilization.

It is no time to think of the future. This is a glorious war—a mighty struggle—a tug for conquest and commerce. Let those who will live to see it rejoice, for God knows the victory will have been fully paid for in dear blood and full measure.

Positive and Negative Education

CLEVELAND'S superintendent of schools has come out for the positive as opposed to the negative system of education. He has instructed his teachers to mold their instruction so that it will develop, rather than discourage, the child's originality and initiative.

"Never say 'don't' in advising the child," says the superintendent. "If you say to Jimmy, 'Don't touch that apple pie,' Jimmy will be sure to want some of it. That's human nature."

At first blush there may seem to be some difficulty in following the Cleveland system, and there are occasions in the child life, it is probable, when a round and emphatic "Don't" is a real and pressing necessity. But most of us know, however, that the lives of the great majority of children are made up of a succession of negations, in the home as well as in the school. The little boy who thought his name was "Johnny Don't," because that was the method in which he was almost invariably addressed, scarce exaggerates the general rule.

The result of the system is seen in men and women everywhere. Those capable of original thinking along novel and unaccustomed lines are painfully few in number. Capacity to meet and deal with emergencies is so rare as to command high praise and high recompense. Nine-tenths of humanity is lost as soon as it leaves its beaten path.

There is sound sense in the new plan, which educators elsewhere than in Cleveland have given approval. It might be worth trying here.

Go to the Polls Next Tuesday

NO qualified voter of the Third Congressional District should ignore the fact that an election will be held in his district on November 3, next Tuesday, but should regard his personal convenience, go to the polls and cast his vote. This applies to the electorate of the whole district, for, while there is no serious opposition to the re-election of the incumbent, A. J. Montague, who so ably represents this district in Congress, negligence and overconfidence have too often caused defeat not to compel a warning against them.

But to Richmond and Henrico County this election is of especial and purely local importance, for another reason. Upon its result depends, to a considerable degree, the progress of popular education in those divisions of the district. Under the provisions of the law enacted by the Legislature in 1908—a law recommended and urged, by the way, by Mr. Montague when he was Governor—and taken advantage of by the school boards of the city and county, the citizens of Richmond and Henrico County will be called upon to decide, by that election, whether they will advance the education of their own and their neighbors' children by a moderate system of compulsory school attendance, or whether they will be content with the incalculably harmful doctrine of "good enough."

To thinking men, the question has only one answer, but the voters must give that answer with their ballots next Tuesday.

A Massachusetts Progressive has explained why he returned to the Republicans. Political association with nobody but the Colonel made him lonely.

"City in need of bigger income," says a newspaper headline. Suffering, evidently, from the same trouble that afflicts most private citizens.

A Kentucky town has been celebrating "Take It Back Day." According to latest advice, however, nobody had returned that umbrella.

Former Vice-President Fairbanks urges the election of Republican Congressmen from Indiana. "Hark! From the grave a mournful sound!"

SONGS AND SAWS

Hallowe'en.
Ah, Hallowe'en! Sweet Hallowe'en!
What mirthful whimsies round you twine;
What fun and frolic you have seen;
What tender memories you enshrine;
What joy I think it's very clear—
The jolliest night of all the year.

Overlooking Nothing.
Miss Antiquo—Do you believe that if you look on Hallowe'en into a tub of water that you will see the face of your future husband?
Miss Pansy—Well, it may not be absolutely certain, but it is just as well not to overlook any chances.



Couldn't Afford to Miss It.
She—In a hurry?
He—You bet I am. Somebody told me there was a street sweeper working in front of my house, and I don't want to miss the sight.

The Postmistress Says:
I don't believe this regional reserve bank is going to do the city much good. There are lots of banks here now, and they all have plenty of money, but it keeps on being scarce as hensteeth among the people I know.

Using Him as a Reformer.
Stubbs—Do you think Uncle Joe Cannon is going to be elected to Congress?
Grubbs—That's too much for me, but he ought to be sent back just to teach the new members not to take themselves so seriously.

Better Here.
There's trouble all over the globe.
And we have our share right at home.
But we will accept what we have.
We don't feel encouraged to roam.
THE TATTLER.

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, in scoffing mood, remarks: "The Kaiser very graciously promises to respect the Monroe Doctrine. If you wish to get some adequate idea of how the Kaiser keeps his promises, look at Belgium." Everybody take a look! Much of it may yet be discerned with the naked eye.

"The way of the transgressor is hard" is probably the text upon which the Newport News Daily Press bases its preachment, from which the following excerpt is taken: "Dr. R. C. Flower, a high financier of other days, who was indicted in New York in 1903 for a mining swindle and who escaped to Canada, has surrendered and entered a plea of guilty in the Supreme Court. He made millions out of his swindling operations, but is now penniless and broken in health and spirit." He may be a faded Flower, but any man who had business dealings with him is willing to acknowledge that he has established his fame as a rare and brilliant species of the genus forget-me-not.

This warning is from the Charlottesville Daily Progress. "Too much Scotch has ever proved disastrous. Let the Germans look out! Hoot mon! And it's hot Scotch."

"Look out for money in the Ninth this week!" the Roanoke Times enjoins its readers. The admonition seems superfluous when one recalls the scores of convictions, fines and jail sentences growing out of that same habit which the Ninth District has to its discredit.

The Newport News Times-Herald comments: "Old Bill Sulzer is still a-running. He is far ahead of the Roosevelt candidate, and is making the Democrats and Republicans take notice. What do you think of New York politics, anyway?" That's an easy one. Same old New York politics, same old Bill.

Editor Wilson, of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch, comments upon the presence in that town of the burlesque show that shocked Richmond, remarks: "The chorus girls in town this week must be that lot who lost their trunks in Europe." Which betrays the fact that the girls were not overlooked in Norfolk.

"Why the sulks?" the Staunton Daily Leader asks in an editorial discussing the attitude of the Staunton Daily News towards Congressman Flood's candidacy. The Leader says: "After all these long years of faithful service to Congressman Flood, surely the Staunton News is not going to desert its idol in this time of dire need, when the Republican cohorts are hammering at his pedestal. Is it because Mr. Flood refused to put up any more shekels that Achilles sulks in his tent? But why should the Leader keep its gaze fastened upon the Flood gauge in the office of its contemporary? Receding or rising, why worry?"

Queries and Answers

A Date.
Please tell me what day of the week was September 24, 1892. T. J. MARTIN.
Saturday.

Small Arms.
Which will make the larger wound, a steel-jacketed or a lead bullet? J. A. YORK.
In general, the latter.

"The Sad Shepherd."
Will you tell me where I may get Van Dyke's recent book, "The Sad Shepherd"? MRS. D. C.
Any Richmond book store can get it for you, even if there are not already copies on hand.

Poisons.
Please tell me what organs the following poisons affect most: Strychnine, opium, nicotine, alcohol. MRS. A. M. S.
In the order of the query, the heart, the brain, the heart and stomach. Alcohol.

Andrew Johnson.
Was President Johnson ever impeached? What was the result? R. C. B.
He was impeached in 1868, and the vote of thirty-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal failing to show the majority provided for by the Constitution in such cases, the impeachment proceedings failed.

Verses Wanted.
Kindly publish Kipling's poems, "Gentleman Rankers," "The Female of the Species," "If," "The Ladies." MRS. J. G. M.
Not only would we be unable to spare room for these, but one we do not recognize under the name given. We will be glad to forward copies if any readers will be good enough to send it, but we take the liberty of suggesting that any Richmond book store will supply a copy of Kipling's poems at a price far under the value of the space in The Times-Dispatch necessary to hold so much matter.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 30, 1864.)

General Lee's official report of the fight on the north side of the Rappahannock River was made public only yesterday. It reads: "The movement of the enemy against our left was repulsed. Two attacks upon our lines were made, one between the Henric and Porthouse and Charles City Roads, the other on the Williamsburg Road. Several hundred prisoners were captured. Our loss is only slight."

The gratifying news comes that the report of the killing of General Dearing, although supposed to have been confirmed, was not true. He was separated by accident from his command, and was supposed to have been killed, but after several narrow escapes from

capture, he eventually returned, and is now in command of the brigade.

The Federals in front of Petersburg are apparently satisfied with the little drubbing they got on the Boydton Plank Road, and for two days they have remained very quiet.

A report by train from Petersburg last night is that the Yankees yesterday abandoned their new position on the Boydton Plank Road, and have gotten back behind their original intrenchments.

The Federal gunboats reported to be ascending the Rappahannock River, and on mischief bent, have returned to the Chesapeake Bay. They did not come up as high as Port Royal.

Raiding parties, supposed to be detachments from Sheridan's army, are committing depredations in the Counties of Fauquier and Rappahannock and on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad.

Lieutenant Johnson, of Mosby's command, with a small body of men, fell in a few days ago with a heavy squad of Federals in Fauquier County and gave them battle. Six were killed, five wounded and four captured, and the remainder took to the woods.

In the recent fighting below Richmond on the north side the following were the casualties in the Third Company, Richmond Howitzers (Lieutenant H. C. Carter commanding): Corporals M. C. Gardner and C. L. Roberts severely wounded; Privates Gwinn and Tate mortally wounded.

Among the results of the last few days' operations below Richmond was the capture of 355 prisoners, including twenty-one commissioned officers, all of whom have been brought to Richmond and stowed away in Libby Prison.

The Voice of the People

Letters to the Editor should not be over 250 words in length, and the name and address of the writer must accompany each communication, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Write on one side of the paper, and inclose stamps if manuscript is to be returned. Parolan letters concerning the European war will not be published.

Another Needed Reform.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—The Chesapeake and Ohio officials are highly commended for their recent efforts to control the use of elevators by persons who have occasion to use their elevators by abolishing a foolish and obsolete custom not in use in other large cities.

In this connection, as winter approaches, I would call the attention of the owners and superintendents of public buildings, especially of the post-office, to the dangerous and discourteous manner of handling their revolving doors by thoughtless people, who have no respect or consideration for the rights of others. If policemen in citizens' dress should occasionally be placed on duty in front of these buildings a few arrests and fines for disorderly conduct would soon cause a reformation and greatly comfort and benefit the safety of people who have business in these buildings. GEORGE JEFFERSON.

Richmond, Va., October 28, 1914.

The Harrison-Ramsay Verdict.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Was a member of the trial jury of the Harrison slander suit. With the exception of Mr. Christopher, I had no idea what was the feeling of the other members of the jury. Before Judge Tyler sent us to the jury-room I soon discovered, however, that the fact that Mr. Christopher and myself failed to see the justice of the suit, I believe the jury would have reported its verdict in fifteen minutes, and probably with much heavier damages. I was surprised at the striking absence of all consideration for Mrs. Ramsay, and all acknowledgment of her kindness to Mr. Harrison. After hanging the jury for about four hours, and seeing that nothing less than a miracle could cause a change in the determination of the jury, and believing that the defendant could hope for nothing better in this locality, Mr. Christopher and myself most reluctantly yielded. FRANCIS JERDON.

Providence Forge, Va., October 27, 1914.

Would Reduce Officeholders' Vote.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Whenever a primary or city election is to be held we are reminded that "the City Hall gang" has prepared a "slate," or that the "ink" has secured the pledge of the municipal voters to support the "slate," etc. The surprise of this thing is that none of our "prominent" citizens have ever suggested a plan whereby the evil indicated could be eliminated. I have found, after a careful and long-extended search, that invariably where the municipal voters are asked to support a "slate," there is something strange about it, in the idea that the city officials corral the "City Hall vote."

Permit me to suggest a plan which will forever stop such rumors as we have heard of our city election. My plan is that a law be enacted that will prohibit any city employee from voting on anything that is liable to affect him in a material way. A law of this kind would be unconstitutional, as it is founded on common sense. Whoever heard of a large private business permitting its employees to vote on the management of the business, etc.?

I know the idea expressed above will meet with great antagonism, yet if I am permitted to address the people of Richmond in regard to this subject, I will gladly do so. GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Richmond, Va., October 27, 1914.

The Bright Side of Life

Time to Leave.
Mrs. Tittle—"Why do you think of moving?" Mrs. Tattle—"I might just as well. I've found out all there is to know about my neighbors." Judge.

Kept Her Promise.
"Gladys vowed she would never live to be gray-haired." "She has kept her oath. I found her in a dying condition."—Baltimore American.

Time to Change.
"I'll stand on my record," boasted the candidate, trying to influence his neighbor. "Well, suppose you try it," grumbled the man in the question. "My foot will appreciate the change."—Buffalo Express.

The Reason.
Briggs—"We are coming around to see you this evening."
Griggs—"That's right; but do me a favor, old man. Don't let your wife wear her new fall suit. I don't want my wife to see it just now."

Not His Kind.
"You should think of our illustrious ancestors who steered this ship of the republic through the troubled waters." "I'm kind of losing respect for my illustrious ancestors," interrupted Senator Sorghum. "Too many of them were inclined to boast that they left politics poorer than they were when they accepted office."—Washington Star.

Help!
[For The Times-Dispatch.]
Help the Sunny South to-day,
In its business right of way,
That will please the Blue and Gray,
To sell Cotton!

Help our brothers in sad need
To buy food and farm seed,
And by Word and Gold and Deed,
To sell Cotton!

Help the crop that makes our clothes,
Our dear friends, and not our foes,
In their troubles and their woes,
To sell Cotton!

Help the noble and the free,
Who now toll from Sea to Sea
In their starving agony,
To sell Cotton!

Help the noble and the free,
Who now toll from Sea to Sea
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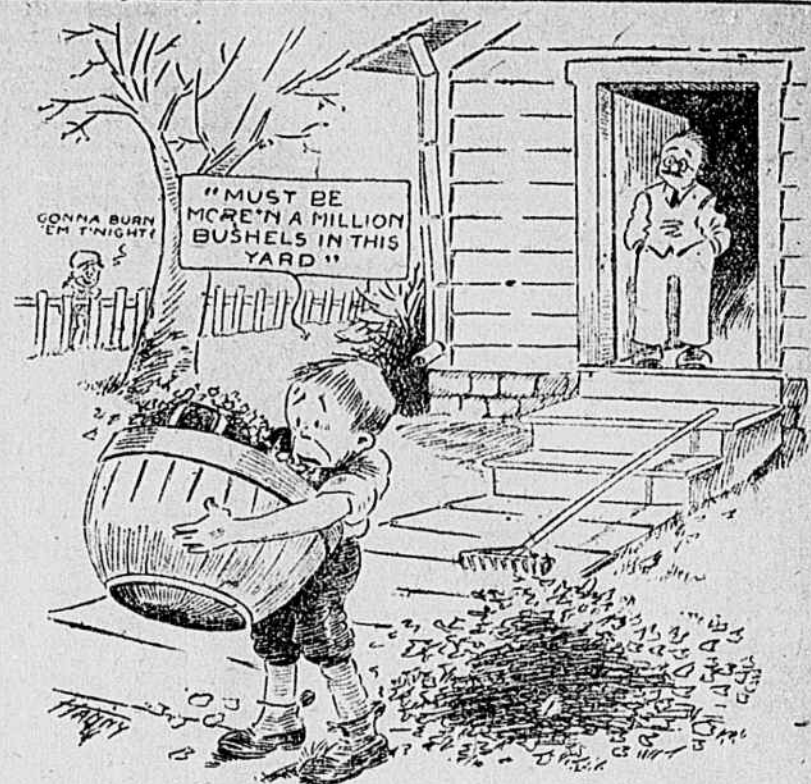
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The Melancholy Days Have Come

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



From the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press.

THE EUROPEAN FOOD SITUATION

How Germany Is Fed—Can a Nation Be Starved Out?—Food Production in War Time—From the American Review of Reviews for November

The main point will be, how is Germany to provide herself with bread-stuffs, meats, fresh vegetables, and fruit, the last as indispensable for the health of the people? Now, taking the average year, we can say, counting wheat and rye together (and as information for the Americans I must add that rye-bread is the bread for Germany), there is a deficiency of a million to a million and a quarter of tons that Germany does not raise herself, which is about 6 per cent of the total consumption. This will probably have to be replaced by some other foodstuff, and the one that is presenting itself is the potato, the average crop of which is about 40,000,000 tons, but this year we have as much as 50,000,000 tons.

In the last years the art of preserving the potato has been a great problem in Germany. For a long time the military authorities had offered a premium for a good method of preserving potatoes. This premium has now been withdrawn, as the question can be considered as having been solved. There are various methods of preserving them. In the first place, they are packed up in very small slices and dried, the same way as the California dried vegetables are offered in these markets. Then, they have been converted into a most nutritious flour, which has heretofore been used to make cake and pastry, and this will now be added to the bread up to 20 per cent.

Now, it must be understood that 80,000,000 tons of potatoes means, at 60,000 a ton and a quarter per head of the German population, equivalent to about four pounds a day all the year round for each German, women and children included. The potato crop has heretofore been mostly worked into alcohol, partly for consumption in industries, partly for beverages. But there is a very determined war being conducted in Germany against alcoholic beverages, and no soldier has been permitted even a drink of beer since the first day of mobilization.

Then, of course, the food needs of the population will always be short. Just once over any use of alcohol in the arts. Thus there will be a large surplus, which will more than make up any deficiency in wheat or rye. But that is not all of it. Germany has been raising an average of 2,500,000 tons of sugar, whereof about half is being exported.

Now, sugar has been harvested in Germany for this year. Cannot be exported; consequently there is no surplus supply on hand, which would mean that the big acreage employed in the raising of sugar-beets is available for such crops as might be short. On fields which grow sugar-beets, anything else can be planted and will give big harvests. There may be some shortage of fodder for animals, because a great deal of the surplus has been imported. Accordingly, the sugar ground will probably be sowed to alfalfa and other good haymaking crops, and so there will be no difficulty on this account either. One can say, therefore, no shortage of breadstuffs, except, of course, to be expected under these conditions.

Can Nations Be "Starved Out?"
Since the world awoke to find that war was not only a possibility, but actually going on, we have not heard much of the old assertion that the great bankers could prevent war by refusing to finance it. That was very much like saying that the owners of any other kind of property, say horses, could prevent war by refusing to let the government have it. Now that it has been demonstrated that a government at war can get anything which exists within its reach, the question has turned to the question as to whether the necessary supplies exist or not. Obviously that is another matter. Even a military autocracy cannot get supplies which do not physically exist within its reach. Confronted with this problem, even that of financing the war, that is, of keeping the war chest full of means of buying supplies and paying other expenses, is of minor importance.

The question of food, not only for the armies, but for the nonfighting population as well, we will admit to be of equal importance with that of money and ammunition. But it must be borne in mind that the question of food is not a question of living as well in time of war as in time of peace. It is rather a question of having the basic necessities of life. A people who would be so whipped rather than undergo a change of diet or give up luxuries will probably get what it prefers. It is, therefore, important to know what the available supplies of these basic necessities before jumping to the conclusion that any of the warring countries can be starved into submission.

Food Production in War Time.

Can each of the countries involved maintain the time of war the normal rate of production? There is, at present, no sufficient reason for doubting it. Much depends, of course, upon where and how the fighting occurs. If any of the countries should be overrun by invading armies which sweep across wide areas, destroying crops as they go, after the manner of Sherman's march to the sea, it would upset all calculations. Having such contingencies, there is no very good reason for supposing that any country at war will permit its supplies of the necessities of life to run short if it is possible to

prevent it. It would be as great a blunder to allow the food supply as to allow the supply of ammunition to fail. We can expect, therefore, that nothing short of physical impossibility will stand in the way of production.

The ordinary campaign, which is not definitely planned to destroy crops over wide areas, is not to be considered as a means of local importance in reducing production. The campaign must have touched only a small fraction of the total producing area of any crop. Sugar beets are probably hardest hit because much of the fighting has been in a region of dense production.

The expectation that men will not be available for the planting or harvesting of crops will come true only in the most extreme cases where a country is making its last stand in defense of its national existence. If each country puts her entire available fighting force in the field, she will still have left her women and her old men and boys. As a matter of fact, all reports indicate that there is a surplus rather than a dearth of labor. That is, men are out of employment. This would naturally follow from the closing of factories which are not producing basic necessities. The fact that the peasant women in all continental countries are accustomed to working in the fields is of genuine importance. It will mean no change of custom and no shock to the sense of propriety if increasing numbers of women should help with farm work. Mr. N. C. Murray, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has expressed for the statement that agricultural production in the Balkan states was not much affected during the war.

As to the old men and boys, we may be sure that they will have to be withdrawn from any industries it will be from those which are not necessary to national existence. That is, they will be withdrawn from those which produce luxuries rather than necessities. In other words, the economy will give up luxuries. The people who are unwilling to do this will probably be the first to sue for peace. That this character of industries is already taking place is evidenced by the fact that many interior industries are shut down, creating a surplus of laborers available for the outdoor industries. Germany, Austria and Russia are heavy exporters of sugar. In case their exports are cut off, and their imports of other foodstuffs as well they will undoubtedly devote a part of this land, which is the most fertile land in each empire, to growing crops for home consumption.

Farm Machinery in War Time.

Farm machinery is a means of saving labor. That is, it takes less labor to make a machine and then use it than it does to move crops without it. None of these European countries has ever shown any lack of ingenuity in the designing or making of machinery, where it was economical to use it, and yet they do not use much farm machinery. Where labor is abundant and cheap, there is no strong reason for economizing it. When it becomes scarce and dear, there is a strong reason. If the war makes farm labor scarce, there is no reason for fearing that the inventors could not find ways of economizing it through superior tools and machinery. But here the horse question arises again. Except on a few large farms, no other source of power for field work has been found except, of course, oxen, which are not very efficient in drawing machines. If the army absorbs a large share of the horses, the scarcity of power will prevent the large use of machines.